

ALLIES PUSH FORWARD ON HEIGHTS NORTH OF THE AISNE

Russians Invade Germany; Advance in Posen Province

Troops in Silesia and Posen. As a result mainly of the tenacity and energy of the Russian infantry in the last fortnight the Russian army is now six weeks ahead of its schedule.

Cautious judges had estimated that even after the abandonment of the German attempt to take Warsaw there must still be a slow and stubborn resistance and that it would be nearly Christmas before the Russians would be able to throw their great strength across the frontier.

But the Russians struck two decisive blows when their army from Tarnobrzeg arrived abreast of the retreating Germans on the south bank of the River Pilzta and beat them and again when the

combined Russian armies compelled the Germans to hurry past their prepared trenches on the Warthe because the advance of the Russian northern column had crossed the river before the Germans were able to do so and the whole line of trenches was therefore turned.

The Russian advance continues in overwhelming strength. The immensity of the present struggle is seen from recent operations in East Prussia, where the Germans lost 30,000 men in five days while being driven from the forest of Rominten. Another Russian column has pierced upward through north Poland from Mlawa and has cut the line of connection between the Kaiser's East Prussian army and the main army on the line through Cracow.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL TRY TO CAPTURE CONSTANTINOPLE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post says that the rapidity of the operations in Poland has been unequalled since the campaigns of Napoleon. Deducing the time spent in fighting, the Russian pursuit of beaten German armies has been pressed at an average rate of fourteen miles daily for more than a week. This has been accomplished in a rainy season over few and miserable roads.

There is no doubt that the Germans passed Czestochowa without stopping. This column, which is apparently in good marching order, was probably made up of first line troops exfiltrated from Poland. This preservation of the finest troops indicates that the Germans have abandoned the Russian adventure and will doubtless attempt to concentrate in the west.

Commenting on the words of the Grand Duke Nicholas's despatch, "The victory we have gained permits our troops to turn to new tasks, the inception whereof opens a new period of the war," the correspondent says: "This is the first time the Grand Duke has allowed the slightest suggestion of anything relating to the future to get into his despatches for publication. His words gain an enormous significance owing to the fact that they issued from the headquarters, where the Emperor is now present. What are these new tasks? Smashing Germany is a necessary part of any Russian plan, but hardly comes within the category of 'new tasks.'

"It seems probable that Russia thinks the western nations might now take a turn at the common enemy while Russia temporarily pursues her new tasks. If I am not mistaken, Russia will now turn her main attention toward the settlement of the Eastern question. This means, first and foremost, the breaking up of the Austro-Hungary resistance, the expulsion of the Turk from Europe and possibly the reconstitution among small unaffiliated States of a new Austria, together with many other changes in this part of the world.

"No Russian now doubts that Constantinople will be the Russian goal, not will any sacrifice be thought too great to obtain this age old, historic goal."

GREAT ARMY MOVING.

Russian Troops Crushing Germans by Force of Numbers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Warsaw correspondent of the Times, after a month with the Russian armies, two weeks of which were spent in the campaign in Poland, summarizes under date of November 6 his impressions of the Czar's troops. His most important conclusion is that the Russian army is at last under way in every direction, and within a month Germany will have either to submit to invasion or withdraw substantial bodies of her best troops from the western frontier. The correspondent continues: "There is no doubt that the Russians mean to pursue an aggressive policy. Russia has the means, the supplies and the determination to go to the utmost limit irrespective of losses.

"During the last week I have seen transport columns moving in various directions, sometimes stretching fifty miles. This huge army is moving with remarkable precision, advancing with in-

credibly rapidity and smothering every rear guard action with numbers. The transport is keeping pace with the army and is everywhere moving night and day." This correspondent, who accompanied the Russians in Manchuria, says they are now as different from those who opposed the Japanese as the troops at Appomattox were from those at Bull Run. He writes in the highest terms of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the generalissimo of the Russian army, and believes that perhaps he will eventually prove to have been the greatest individual figure in the whole war.

BERLIN ADMITS RETREAT.

Triumph Behind River Warthe Is Claimed, However.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—It is admitted in Berlin that the German army has retreated from Poland to the Silesian frontier. The Germans assert that a force of Russian cavalry was defeated at Kolo, twenty-five miles east of the German frontier and behind the River Warthe. For several days Berlin has known of the apprehension existing in Silesia. Reports have been received that persons living in country estates have abandoned their houses and gone westward.

The correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs from a town in Galicia that the Russian army has begun an advance and are displaying great activity with artillery. He says that the forts of Przemysl are holding out and that the defences have been strengthened.

KAISER HOLDS COUNCIL.

Emperor Is Much Affected by Russian Victories, Says Report.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch to Reuters from Rome says: "German advice received here say that Emperor William, much affected by the Russian victories, has held a council of war, which was attended by Gen. von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurttemberg and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign."

SAYS SILESIA IS INVADIED.

No Germans Are Left in Poland, a Correspondent Asserts.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Times correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing today, says that according to private advice the Russian army has invaded Silesia and Calicea and Czestochowa and that Poland is now clear of the enemy.

KITCHENER SEES VICTORY

With Sir John French He Congratulates Grand Duke Nicholas.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field, has received congratulations from Lord Kitchener and Field Marshal Sir John French for the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations. Lord Kitchener's message concludes: "We are convinced that the joint efforts of the allies will result in a final and crushing defeat for the enemy."

BERLIN HAS REPORT OF NEW NAVAL BATTLE

Despatches Referring to Fight in Pacific Lack Confirmation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Advices from Copenhagen say it is understood there that a despatch regarding a naval battle in the Pacific reached Berlin at noon Thursday and that the censor kept it back for twenty-four hours for a reason not yet explained.

NO TRACE OF WARSHIPS.

Reports of Battle Off Chilean Coast Unconfirmed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 8.—The reports of a naval battle off the Peruvian coast or off Coquimbo, Chile, have not been confirmed and doubt of their authenticity is expressed here.

GERMAN LOSS SMALL.

Berlin Tells of Annihilation of British Squadron.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A wireless despatch received here to-night from Berlin says: "Admiral Cradock's fleet has been annihilated in the Pacific by the Germans. The losses on our side amounted to only a few wounded and the material damage to our ships was insignificant.

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LONDON, Nov. 9.—I am authorized to deny the report that the Pope intends to have the question of the independence of the Holy See brought before the peace conference which will be held after the war. It was reported that such action was to be taken, with the object of having the law of guarantees altered and sanctioned by the Powers.

Vatican Plan to Intervene Denied

Independence of Holy See Not to Be Brought Before Peace Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

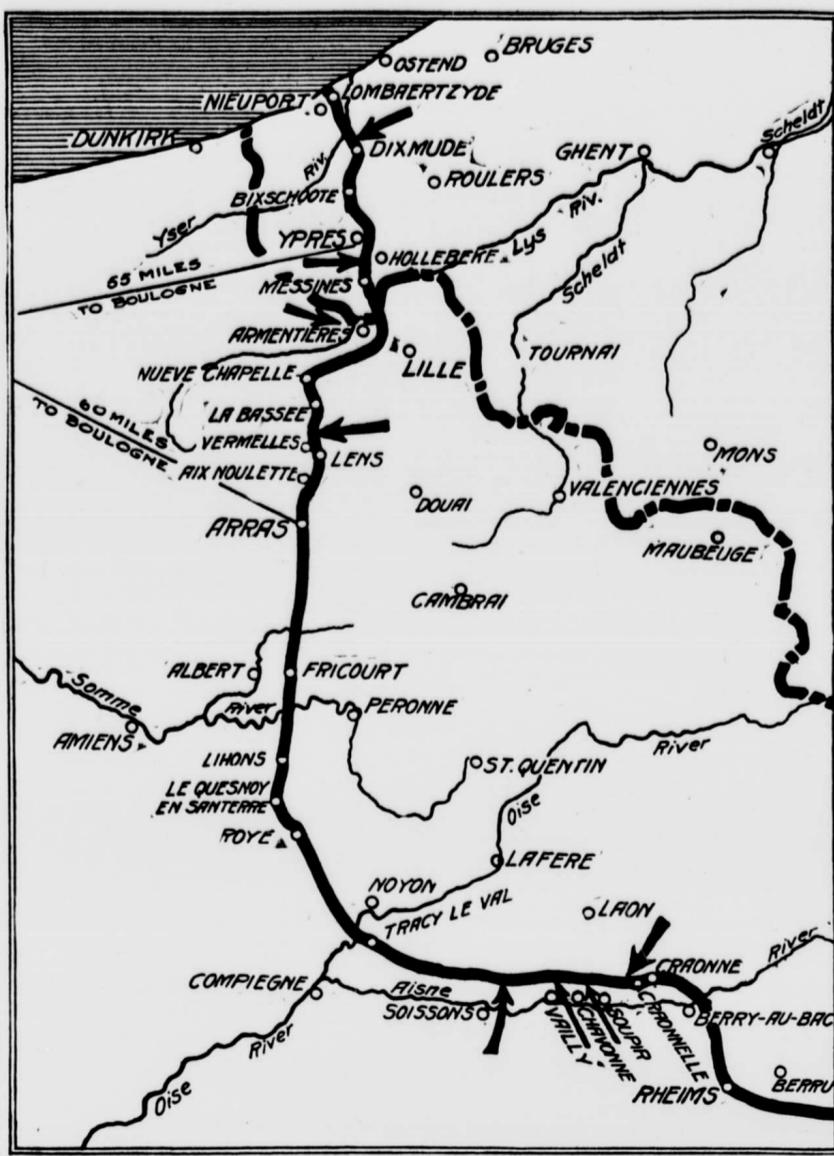
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Germany made attacks yesterday on the battle line in Belgium and France at Dixmude, northeast of Ypres, between La Bassée and Arras, and at Craonne. All of these points are indicated in the above map by arrows to the east and north of the line.

Allies Make Big Advance on the Heights of the Aisne

Continued from First Page.

part of our forces. In the region of Vailly, as well as on the right bank of the Aisne, we have pushed forward in force north of Chavonne and Soupir. A German attack on Craonne and Heudun, to the northwest and to the southeast of this place, were organizing the points of support recently captured.

A heavy fog prevailed during the entire day in the north, as well as in the Champagne district and in Lorraine, hindering artillery and aviation operations.

Saturday morning the Minister of War, M. Millerand, visited the defence works of Verdun, after having visited several military headquarters. M. Millerand went to the battlefield of La Mortagne, where he paid homage to our dead and inspected the ruins of Gerbevillers, which was systematically burned by the enemy.

On leaving the front to return to Bordeaux M. Millerand sent a letter to Gen. Joffre in which he expressed his warmest felicitations and requested the commander in chief to express the same to the soldiers whom he had just visited.

VICTORY AT NIEUPORT.

Allies Advance on Enemy and Seize Bridge Head.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HAVRE, Nov. 8.—The following official communication was issued by the Belgian War Office to-day: "On the Yser the great bridge head of Nieuport has been reoccupied after an offensive movement by the allies. The enemy holds the Lombardeyde front. Reconnoitring parties southeast of Nieuport in the direction of the Yser were received with rifle fire.

The Germans still occupy St. Georges and certain farms. These points are now being bombarded by our heavy artillery.

Information has been received that a German battery of four guns was lost in the floods.

Stuvekenkerke and Chateau Viegone have been evacuated. They are filled with German corpses.

Dixmude has been violently bombarded to-day. A very serious attack at this point was repulsed.

GERMANS PUSH ATTACK.

Announce Success at Point West of Arras.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 8.—The German general headquarters issued the following communication to-day: "Our attack near Ypres and west of Lille continued yesterday (Saturday). An important elevation near Viennes-le-Chateau on the west side of the Arras, which has been the object of fighting for weeks past, was taken. Two large guns and two quick firers were captured.

READY FOR NEW DASH.

Germans Mass Ten Army Corps Between Ypres and Arras.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch from northeastern France says that now that the inundations have been reduced the Belgians are busy spearing fish. Bare-legged lancers splash about in the mud and make excellent practice with their lances. The infantrymen spear fish with their bayonets, which they attach to poles.

It is estimated that the Germans have concentrated ten army corps between Ypres and Arras for a final effort to reach the Channel ports. They have enough artillery to blast away a mountain. When the guns on both sides are fully active it is the devil's music, and it

is almost deafening even at a distance of ten kilometers.

Ypres, I am informed, is simply a heap of ruins, like every other town in this district.

No army has had such a severe test as the British forces in this district. Some regiments have been eleven days in the trenches without rest. There has never been a really quiet day.

BRITISH NEAR BRUGES.

Patrols Are Only Three Miles From the City.

By Central News.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—British patrols have reached a point three miles from Bruges.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Sas van Ghent states that the Germans are persistently reported to be retreating toward Antwerp. The troops at Salzeete have been transferred by transport to the left bank of the Terneuzen-Ghent Canal. The correspondent quotes a German officer as declaring: "We must go back, but we shall conquer nevertheless."

NAVAL GUNS AT VERDUN.

Marine Artillery Sent to Aid in Defence.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch from Paris says it was officially announced there to-day that long naval guns have been added to the defence works of Verdun.

ROULERS FINED \$40,000.

Inhabitants Accused of Firing on German Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Despatches from Roulers say that since November 4 the Germans have allowed no one to leave northward. The military authorities refuse to issue passes, although the Dutch Government still leaves the frontier open to all refugees.

According to the despatches, Roulers has suffered heavily at the hands of the invaders. The German Staff established headquarters there for the operations against Ypres. It was bombarded twice and was set afire by the Germans, who accused civilians of shooting at German soldiers. The residents say the shooting was done by French cavalry and that the citizens took no part in it. Reports are to the effect that forty-three non-combatant citizens of the town have been shot by the Germans.

The invaders levied a fine of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) on Roulers. This amount later was doubled. Daughters of prominent citizens collected the sum by a house to house canvass and the levy was paid in cash.

The Mayor and six of the most prominent citizens are kept as hostages in the Hotel de Ville and the city is under military law.

TO WINTER IN OSTEND.

Germans Strengthen Fortifications—Krupp Guns Mounted.

By James Dunn.

Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 8.—There has been a change in the disposition of the Germans at Ostend. On Wednesday the staff command made ready to leave the town if necessary, but arrangements now point to the intention either to winter in Ostend or to prepare for a forward march.

The Germans have strengthened their positions hitherto only intended for temporary purposes. They have deepened the trenches west of the town and besides the guns mounted in the Boulevard Iseghem they have placed others in the Rue Longue with the aid of Krupp engineers. These two streets run parallel to the sea. The guns have been placed at the points of intersection and to some extent are screened by the houses.

At Bruges continuous bomb dropping

by the airmen of the allies has compelled the Germans to move their petrol depot every day at the expense of great trouble. Their stock of petrol is very low.

The successes on the Yser, especially in the battle at Dixmude and Roulers, are attributed to the wonderful work of the allied air service. Every effort of the Germans to break through was detected and checked.

The garrison at Salzeete, I learn, has been strongly reinforced. The Germans are showing great activity in the Zeeland region. Motor cars are dashing along at every hour with secret orders. Several of my correspondents at the frontier report enormous German losses. Trainloads of dead Germans have been sent to Louvain, where there is a large crematorium.

A despatch from Sluis says the German proclamation, which was posted at Bruges stating that the German army was leaving the Yser to join the forces near Ypres, has been issued at other places. Preparations are being made for a desperate attack this week. The Germans intend to make a final struggle, which must be in the nature of a forlorn hope.

FLOODS AID GERMANS.

Line Near Nieuport Is Shortened After Inundation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A despatch from Amsterdam to a local news agency says the Germans have taken advantage of the heavy floods in the district near Nieuport to shorten their line of defence. The number of soldiers in that region has

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

RUSSIA.—According to an official communique from Petrograd the Russian troops drove the Germans out of the strongly fortified position near Wirbalen on the East Prussian frontier and advanced as far as Staluponen. On the left bank of the Vistula the Russian cavalry entered German territory, destroying the railroad near the station of Pleschen, about five miles in Posen. On the road to Craonelle the Russians attacked the Austrian rear guard on the river Nida and on November 7, on the river Nidzka, in Posen, the Russians killed 424 Germans; in the last battle on the river San they took 125 officers and 12,000 men prisoners and captured machine guns and other material.

GERMANS DENY REVERSE.

Say They Evacuated Positions on Yser to Attack Ypres.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The German authorities have affixed a proclamation to the town hall of Bruges stating that the German army has evacuated its positions on the Yser in order to open a strong front at Ypres, where the troops are slowly progressing.

The forward movement of the Germans, according to a correspondent of the Telegraph, must be very slow, as it can hardly be observed at Roulers, Lichtervelde, Thourout and Gits, as well as other villages to the east of the fighting line. Evacuated troops are returning from the battlefield, while fresh reinforcements are advancing in the direction of Ypres and Dixmude. The fighting is still extremely severe between these two places. The sides appear to have suffered terrible losses.

The Germans are making desperate attempts to keep the news of their reverses out of Holland, but the correspondents at different quarters all agree that there is a general German retreat.

The Russian pressure on the eastern frontiers is taking German troops from Belgium. There was a great concentration of Germans in Flanders, but in spite of the enormous number of guns brought into action against them the allies won the artillery duel.

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At Bruges continuous bomb dropping

War Will Last Three Years, French Expert Asserts

Will Be Divided Into Six Periods, Two Already Past, One Present, Including the Battle for Calais, Three Still to Come.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Daily Mail gives prominence this morning to the forecast of a high French authority as to the duration of the war. The Daily Mail guarantees the position of the authority to estimate the possibilities, although, for obvious reasons, the name of the distinguished officer is suppressed.

The estimate is based on the belief that the Germans will commit no great tactical error.

The authority divides the war into six periods, two past, one present and three to come.

The first period was the German advance through Belgium into France. The second period was the battle of the Marne, the German retreat to the Aisne. The third period comprises the fighting on the Aisne, continuing and developing into the battle for Calais. The fourth period will be the German retreat and a battle on the Meuse. The fifth period

will be a further German retreat and a battle on the Rhine. The sixth period will be the allied march on Berlin. The Daily Mail's authority estimates that the battle for Calais will not end completely before the beginning of December. He assigns a period of five months for the battle of the Meuse, bringing the end of this battle in April or the beginning of May, 1915.

The campaign on the Rhine, he estimates, should last nearly twice as long, or until February, 1916. The final march to Berlin and the negotiations for peace he figures, should bring the war to an end with the final withdrawal of the allied armies of occupation in 1917.

The estimate gives the total period of the war as rather less than three years. It is presumed that the Russian advance will occupy a similar period and that the steady combined pressure of the allies can bring matters to a conclusion within the period suggested. He assumes that the German forces will withdraw steadily and that there will be no sudden collapse on either front.

been greatly reduced. Many trainloads of German cavalry and guns are being sent back to Germany by way of Brussels and Louvain, evidently on their way to reinforce the armies opposing the Russians.

WARNS SHIPS IN SCHELDT.

Flushing Burgomaster Says They May Be Fired On.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The burgomaster of Flushing issued a proclamation to-day as a result of the appearance of unknown ships in the Scheldt during the night that all vessels except mail boats risk being fired upon by the Dutch forts.

The precaution seems to be aimed at submarines, destroyers and mine layers.

WEEK'S CASUALTY LIST 57,800.

German Report Includes Three Men of Aviation Corps.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 8.—The casualty list issued on Saturday brought the total number of names in last week's lists up to 57,800. The last list records the killing of three German aviators and the wounding of six others.

NEWSPAPERS ARE CONTRABAND.

Sale of Dutch Journals Cause of New Brussels Fine.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—The sale of contraband newspapers in Brussels is said to be the reason for the imposition of the new fine of \$1,250,000 on the Belgian capital.

A German secret service officer tried to arrest Belgians who were disposing of Dutch newspapers containing unofficial war news. The Belgians resisted and were supported by the Brussels police. The news vendors were obtaining high prices for the papers.

The Town Council has protested against the fine on the ground that no ban was placed on the sale of these newspapers, and also that the vendors did not know they were resisting a German official. The German Governor-General says, however, that unless the fine is paid by November 10 the Germans will take over the entire city government.

ITALY LOWERS DISCOUNT RATE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Italian treasury has reduced the official rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent.

FRANCE.—According to the night communique the Germans appeared to have concentrated their activity in the region of Ypres without result. On the River Aisne the French reached the northeast of Soissons, the plateau of Vregny, on which they had not previously gained a foothold. The afternoon communique reported that the French had taken the offensive in the region north of Meuse and that they had gained around Soissons and in the region of Vailly to the north of Chavonne and Soupir. They repulsed German attacks between La Bassée and Arras and at Craonne.

TURKEY.—Turkey has apparently been disregarding the reported promise made to Italy by Germany that the Porte would not threaten Italian colonies and that Turkey had no design on Tripoli. News received in Rome indicates that Turkey seeks to drive the Italians out of Tripoli and to regain the provinces lost in the war between Italy and Turkey. Bedouins have appeared in force at Derna, on the eastern extremity of the Cyrenaican promontory and have made efforts to destroy Italian encampments there. They have also waylaid small detachments of troops in the interior and fired upon and wounded Italian soldiers.

ITALY.—Italy is sending garrisons of troops to Tripoli to defend her settlements and loyal tribesmen against Arab rebels and Bedouins. It seems probable that Italy will within a few days demand an explanation from Turkey and possibly from Germany regarding this situation. There is no attempt to minimize the present crisis since the blood and treasure that Italy poured out for north Africa may be wasted unless Italy acts quickly.

JAPAN.—In an official communication issued by the War Office at Tokyo it was said that the conditions of the surrender of Tain-tan were concluded on November 7 and that the Japanese terms were accepted in their entirety. The Japanese casualties on the night of November 6 and the following morning, when the forts were captured, were fourteen officers wounded and 424 soldiers killed or wounded. The Japanese took 2,300 prisoners in the battle.

BELGIUM.—On the Yser the great bridge head at Nieuport has been reoccupied by the allies, according to an official statement issued yesterday by the Belgian War Office. The report also says that the Germans hold the Lombardeyde front and also occupy St. Georges, Capelle and certain farms in the river valley. Stuvekenkerke and Chateau Viegone have been evacuated. Dixmude was violently bombarded yesterday and a severe German attack at this point was repulsed.

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